New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1550. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

THE KANSAS WAR.

Information Direct from the Scene of the Disturbances.

The Pro-Slavery Gatherings for Invasion.

INTERESTING ABOUT GOV. SHANNON.

Highly Important by Telegraph.

Reported Battle and Defeat of the Free-State Men.

OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDINGS AT LEAVENWORTH.

A Newspaper Correspondent Killed.

Mr. R. H. SHANNON, of New-York City, has just returned from Kansas, and furnishes us with some late, reliable, and important particulars about the disturbances there, not yet published. Mr. SHANNON is a cousin of the late Governor of Kansas Territory, and this fact gives to his statements much additional interest.

Mr. SHANNON arrived at St. Louis on the 19th of August. He encountered there a detachment of the Border Ruffian army, under a relative of Major WILKES, of South Carolina, en route for the Territory. From thence Mr. S. proceeded to Jefferson City, where the greatest excitement prevailed in consequence of the publications by the Pro-Slavery Press, representing that the Free-State men had been committing murders and other horrible outrages upon the Pro-Slavery settlers of the Territory. These accounts, as we have since seen, were one theme of willful misrepresentations, and the fact is further confirmed by the testimony of Mr. SHANNON. The people of Missouri, thus deceived, were greatly indignant, and were loud in their threats against the free settlers of Kansas. At Lexington over three hundred men were speedily collected, and, after they had obtained the requisite number of arms from St. Louis, they started for the Territory. On the 23d of August (on which day Mr. S. reached Leavenworth,) he found the entire population of the city in the greatest commotion, caused by these exaggerated rumors from the adjoining Territory. Mr. S. says that a body of from 75 to 100 Pro-Slavery men, whom he saw here, were a most ferocious looking set of villains—brigands in appearance as well as in action. In this place, of course, no Free-State man was allowed to express an opinion; if he did so he would be immediately compelled to leave the town, or be subjected to some grosser outrage. The Pro-Slavery banditti, in Leavenworth City, were at this time in an unusual state of excitement; probably at the prospect of a fresh raid upon the Kansas settlers. Most of them were intoxicated, and, without any apparent cause, they pursued inoffensive citizens through the city, entering them any and every outrage that their brutality suggested. The jailer was an especial victim. He was pursued by the infuriated Borderers, and had to stand some five or six musket shots. Indeed, the condition of the city was such that it was found necessary, for the safety of the lives of its inhabitants, to establish a Protective Police, which was done by the Mayor.

On the 23d of August, that part of the Pro-Slavery forces under WALKER, already alluded to as having arrived at St. Louis, reached Leavenworth. Here they were supplied with U. S. muskets by their party in the city. These men, also, were uproariously drunk. Some of them refused to go on with Major WILKES, and it was at last found necessary to divide the company into two commands. Great depredations were committed by them upon the property of citizens during their stay.

On the 27th a party of BERRY's men came into Leavenworth, bringing, in their custody, some twenty prisoners. Among the latter were Rev. TIMOTHY NUTE, brother-in-law of HOPE, who, it will be remembered, was shot and scalped by the Border Ruffians. There was also among the prisoners a German named BEMERLY. On the 28th of August BEMERLY was set free. After he had regained his liberty he made some statements to the citizens in regard to LANE and capabilities for resistance, and this coming to the ears of the Pro-Slavery men, he was recaptured, and detained again as prisoner. It seems that BEMERLY did not understand this clearly, but fancying himself unjustly re-arrested, he endeavored to escape. The guard in whose charge he was placed called upon him to stop, but not doing so, the unfortunate German was at once and without further ceremony shot. The ball took effect in his back, and he was almost instantly killed. It is proper to add that no inquest upon the body was held, and no inquiry whatever was made into the cause of this most cold-blooded murder. Rev. Mr. NUTE, one of the prisoners, was prevented from leaving on the ground that he was "obnoxious," and should be forced to take his trial. It is feared that he has suffered bodily harm at the hands of his enemies. There was also among the prisoners Rev. Mr. AVERY, a gentleman considerably advanced in years. He was a newspaper correspondent and had a diary in his possession. When taken, he endeavored to destroy this, but failed to do so. The Pro-Slavery men discovered it, and sent the owner back to their camp to be dealt with as in their tender mercy, they may hereafter think proper.

Mr. SHANNON gives some important information in regard to the invasion from Missouri, which, indeed, has already commenced. He says that the Missourians have raised an army of from three to five thousand men. They make no secret of their intentions, which are to wage a war of extermination against the Free-State settlers of Kansas, and drive them from the territory.

The Free-State men, on the other hand, declare that they have no war to wage except against those who are committing depredations upon their property and murdering their men. The Free-State men are acting upon the defensive only, and in this connection it is [illegible]

Mr. SHANNON gives some interesting accounts of personal interviews with his cousin, the ex-Governor of Kansas. Gov. SHANNON left Leavenworth on Wednesday, the 27th ult., with a guide. His son and his property were left behind. He had resigned on the 14th of August, and WOODSON was then the acting Governor. Gov. SHANNON, when about fifteen miles from Lecompton, passed, on Stranger's Creek, a picket guard of LANE's forces, composed of about 100 men. They saw him and followed in pursuit, but, thanks to a swift horse, the Governor made good his escape, and reached Leavenworth City on Thursday night. The Governor told Mr. SHANNON of this event, and also told him that LANE was well fortified at Lawrence, and that his men, numbering some two thousand five hundred, were well drilled. Mr. SHANNON subsequently learnt that Col. LANE stood in great need of both ammunition and provisions. The Governor came from Leavenworth to Kansas City, and traveled thence to Westport, where he has [illegible]

[illegible] Previous to his departure, the Governor told Judge LECOMPTE that he had better give over all idea of holding the ensuing term of the Court, as it would be broken up by LANE, who was supposed to have 3,000 men under his command. The Judge at this announcement is said to have waxed pale.

Mr. SHANNON reports that the United States soldiers in the Territory favor neither party, but remain absolutely neutral.

In yesterday morning's issue we published an appeal from ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW and Company "to the people of the Union," in which the following paragraph appeared:

"When Gov. SHANNON, hoping that they would not harm him, who had saved them from numerited punishment—who had, however unwittingly, so effectually protected them—ventures to Lawrence, which he had saved for them and calls on them to release the prisoners they had taken, his life is threatened—he is told that they do not recognize him as Governor—that they are a portion of the "army of the North"—are at war with the Government, and hold their prisoners as prisoners of war. They demand and compel him to exchange the gallant TITUS and his fellow-prisoners for felons in custody, under arrest for arson and robbery."

Mr. SHANNON, on the authority of the Governor himself, declares this to be an unmitigated falsehood. Col. TITUS was treated in the most honorable manner, and no endeavor was made to exchange him for any prisoner accused of robbery or arson.

Mr. SHANNON saw ATCHISON at a late date en route for the northern part of Missouri, where he was about to lead a large body of men to the invasion of Kansas.

Fortifications of Lawrence—Organization of the Free-State Companies—Movements of Pro-Slavery Forces, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

Lawrence is being fortified. The Forts which were erected during the war of last November are being repaired; around the spot where the Free-State Hotel stood a wall of stone is in process of erection, against which an embankment of earth is to be thrown. On Mt. Oread, where Gov. ROBINSON's house was, another Fort is to be built,—one is nearly finished at Blanton's Bridge, and one is already built and occupied at the Wakarusa crossing, at Blue Jackets.

Volunteers from different parts of the Territory are continually coming in, anxious to join in the defence. Messengers have been sent to the different settlements to warn the people of the threatened invasion and arouse them to a preparation for defence. The men now gathered here have completed their organization, and are divided into different regiments. LANE, who heretofore has remained somewhat in seclusion, has, at the urgent solicitation of the people, assumed the command. The Executive Committee of the Vigilance Committee of Lawrence, the Kansas Central Committee, appointed on the Fourth of July by the people at Topeka, and the commissioned officers of the various regiments and companies, compose a Council, whose duty it is to direct and control the movements of the people. There are rash spirits in the camp, who wish to precipitate action and march to the strongholds of the barbarians and drive them from the Territory. These men are held in subjection by the wiser and cooler heads in the Council. Gen. LANE, who is noted more for his impulsive rashness than for wise caution, opposes the counsels of those who are so anxious to fight, and is determined that no movement shall be made by his command, except upon the defensive. His knowledge of western character and master way of using it, has brought under complete subjection the spirits of those pioneers whom persecution, robbery and murder half aroused to deeds of recklessness.

Scouting parties have been sent off in different directions. A company of one hundred men have gone to Ossawatomie to protect the settlers in that region from the outrages committed by the barbarians of the Colony of New-Georgia.

The Franklin Company hold the passage of the Wakarusa, and are continually sending scouts down the road towards Westport. It is reported that the Pro-Slavery men south of the Kaw have, as a general thing, left the Territory. No Pro-Slavery men are in this region, except at Lecompton, where the Government officials are guarded by eight hundred United States troops. The little whisky-loving town of Franklin, founded by Pro-Slavery men, and their head-quarters during the Wakarusa war, has become regenerated, and now has none but Free-State men within her limits.

The Territorial authority is dead south of the Kaw, except when the United States Dragoons enforce it. Our people will not fight them, nor can PIERCE, DOUGLAS, or their agent, Col. WOODSON, entrap them into it, under present circumstances.

The barbarians are using every exertion to send a large force from the Border upon us. ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW, Col. BOWN, and the Border presses are doing all that they can do to arouse a warlike spirit among their supporters. If we are to believe the statements which daily come to us from that quarter, then the Border is in a perfect flame of excitement. Many believe that their forces are not gathering as fast and in such numbers as they fondly hoped and wished. It is really laughable to see the stories related of the "Abolitionists" in the Border papers. Harrowing as must be these stories to the barbarians, if they believe them, they are amusing to us. They outrival DOUGLAS in the magnificence of their lying.

We have just heard from the company stationed at the crossing of the Wakarusa. They report the presence of a body of twenty to thirty horsemen in that vicinity, this evening. It is believed that these horsemen are the advance guard of a larger force. Scouts have been sent to reconnoitre.

Last evening a company of sixty men arrived here from Stranger Creek, a place half way from this place to Leavenworth. They came here asking aid and protection. Some of them had been driven from their claims; others had had their horses stolen from them, and others, who had secreted their horses, had been compelled to get them, and saddle them in obedience to the commands of a party of the barbarians who were ravaging that portion of the country.

These men presented their situation to the Council, and earnestly implored aid to drive away the robbers who infested their neighborhood. They said that they had suffered these outrages until they could bear them no longer, and unless they could have protection they must leave the country. The Council decided that it would be better for [illegible] to lay their case before Gov. WOODSON, at [illegible] Governor of the Territory, and request of him [illegible]

[illegible] was presented to WOODSON by a Committee from these men. He could not furnish them with any troops for their protection, and advised them to get writs issued against the parties who had robbed them, and apply to the Marshal to serve them. Who can help admiring the cool impudence of this advice! Marshal DONALDSON serve a writ against Pro-Slavery men for horse-stealing! His posse, called together to sack Lawrence, were the last and boldest horse-thieves the country can produce. The courts of Kansas never indict Pro-Slavery men for "pressing" Free-State horses.

These men have no hope only in protecting themselves.

Last Sunday a Committee waited upon Woo-

[illegible] SON to see what course he was going to pursue in relation to the threatened invasion. Col. WOODSON pretended to regret the state of feeling in the Territory, and said that all trouble could be stopped if the Free-State men would only obey the Territorial laws. This the Free-State men never will do—they never will obey the Laws made for them by DAVID ATCHISON and the Blue Lodge barbarians of Missouri.

Border Ruffianism in Bad Odor in Missouri.

The atrocities of Border Ruffianism in Kansas have begun to sicken the people of Missouri themselves, as appears from the following extracts from articles in the Lexington (Mo.) *Express*:

VAN HOORNEBEK AND HIS HORSES.

The treatment received by the old man VAN HOORNEBEK, at the hands of HORATIO OWENS, has justly aroused the indignation of the citizens of Lexington, and we have taken the trouble to inquire diligently into the affair. In common with our fellow citizens generally, we are determined that it shall never be said that a man of any party, and though a stranger, cannot be protected in his rights in this city. We have laws which, the high moral sense of our community will require to be faithfully and impartially executed. We want no self-constituted, extra-legal guardians of our welfare as a slave-holding community, and all such men, whether stragglers in our midst or resident citizens, will be rebuked, as was OWENS on Saturday last.

The facts in regard to VAN HOORNEBEK are in detail as follows: About four weeks ago, a man calling himself FALLAS, and who said he was from Kansas, came down with two horses which he sold to *Mr. JOHNSTON, a livery-stable Keeper in this city.* On Friday of last week, VAN HOORNEBEK, accompanied by his son, came to Lexington in a two-horse wagon. In a conversation with some of our citizens, the old man said that he formerly lived in Cole County, Missouri, but had recently resided in Kansas Territory, where he said everything he possessed had been stolen from him, except his wagon and horses, which were not at home at the time of the robbery, or they would have been taken also. The old man staid about town all day, trying to sell his wagon and horses, but as he was a stranger, he did not meet with a purchaser. The next day, Saturday, as one of JOHNSTON's hacks passed along the street, drawn by the horses he had purchased from FALLAS, the old man recognized them as "Sharp's rifle" horses that were stolen from me in Kansas." While the old man was insisting upon his property HORATIO OWENS fell upon him and gave him several hard blows with the back of his sword, denounced him as an Abolitionist, and ordered him to leave town immediately. Several persons were about to interfere, but were prevented by a citizen of Kansas, who advised them to keep hands off and let Owens alone. OWENS continued to abuse the old man, and threatened to kill him if he did not leave immediately. VAN HOORNEBEK immediately left, protesting, however, that he was not an Abolitionist, but a Pro-Slavery man. In the afternoon these facts became noised about, and produced almost universal dissatisfaction and condemnation. It was determined that the wrongs of the old man should be redressed, and that he should have a fair chance to reclaim his property. Messengers were accordingly dispatched to request him to return, and to assure him that if he could prove his horses, he should have them. About night it was ascertained that the messenger had taken the wrong road, and others were immediately dispatched on the right road, with like instructions. These men traveled all night, and came up with the old man about daylight. Their message made known, VAN HOORNEBEK immediately returned to this city, and is now here, awaiting the receipt of evidence to prove his title to the horses. It is scarcely necessary to add that if he makes out his case, they will cheerfully be given up to him.

On Sunday night last, FALLAS returned to our city with another horse for sale, and was immediately recognized and arrested. He claims to have bought the horses in Kansas, and his trial was put off until to-day, in order to give him time to send to Kansas for witnesses. We have not yet heard of their arrival. In company with FALLAS was a gentleman named FAIR, who was also arrested, but being able to give a good account of himself, he was subsequently released.

HORSE STEALING—BUFORD'S MEN THE GULPRITS.

From the Lexington Express, Aug. 26.

On Wednesday before last, several of BUFORD's men came down to this city from Kansas, and represented to our citizens that one Mr. HIXON had stolen a number of horses from Pro-Slavery men, and had run them down into this State for safe keeping until the present difficulties in the Territory were over. They further represented that said horses had been left in charge of one Mr. WILLIAMS, in Five Prairie Creek Bottom, about twenty miles from Lexington, and that HIXON had gone back again to Kansas, to join the Abolitionists in the war against the Pro-Slavery party. It was they that HORATIO OWENS, who has at intervals resided in this county for the last ten years, together with a man named SLAVE, and several others of BUFORD's men, determined to go after and bring them to Lexington, for the purpose of mounting men who might desire to join the volunteers for the war in Kansas. This movement, we are told, was sanctioned by a number of our citizens; and if the statements of these men had been true, that said horses were originally stolen from Pro-Slavery men, that they were run into Missouri only for safe keeping during the war, and that HIXON had indeed gone back and joined the Abolitionists in their war against us, we presume there are but few men in any community that would not have approved the taking of those horses to mount our own men for the Kansas war; but when OWEN, SLAVE & Co. arrived in town with the horses, and put them up at public auction, instead of handing them over for the use of men going to Kansas, it became evident to every one that said horses had been taken by these men, not for the purpose of mounting men for Kansas, but for the purpose of putting money into their pockets. Suspicions arose immediately that they had not obtained the horses honestly, and that their story about the horses having been run out of the Territory and belonging to Abolitionists, was false, and only intended to justify or screen them in an act of downright villainy. That they had stolen the horses, and brought them here only to sell and get the money, seemed to be the general belief, and under that belief their whole conduct in the matter met with universal condemnation. It is not enough to say that such conduct, if true, is scandalous, disgraceful, but the actors should be brought, if possible, to speedy justice.

Latest and Highly Important by Telegraph.

REPORTED BATTLE AT OSSAWATOMIE—THE FREE STATE MEN DEFEATED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 4.

Advices from Kansas received here this morning, say that on the morning of the 30th Capt. REID with 300 Pro-Slavery men fought 300 Free Sollers under Mr. BROWN, at Ossawatomie. The battle lasted an hour, when the Free-Sollers were routed with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Mr. BROWN and his son are reported among the killed. Five Pro-Slavery men were wounded. Ossawatomie was burned, and all the ammunition and provisions carried away.

Governor GEARY arrived in this city to-day. He proceeds immediately to Kansas.

THE FREE-STATE MEN DRIVEN FROM LEAVENWORTH—THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 5.

Private advices from Kansas state that on Tuesday last every Free-State man was driven from Leavenworth at the point of the bayonet, and all their property destroyed or confiscated. Mr. PHILLIPS, the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, and his brother were killed. The house of the former and the store of the latter was burned. It is said Mr. PHILLIPS fired from his house and killed two Pro-Slavery men. Forty sufferers arrived here to-day entirely destitute. Fuller particulars to-morrow.

THE IOWA ROAD CLOSED BY THE MISSOURIANS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 5.

Private advices from Kansas via Nebraska City, report the Iowa road entirely closed by armed bands of Missourians, under command of Gen. RICHARDSON, who was stationed near the boundary line of Kansas and Nebraska. One hundred and fifty emigrants near Nebraska City, who were prevented entering Kansas, would it was expected, attempt to force a passage in a few days.

The Bridgeport (Ct.) *Standard* of the 1st says: "The *Arling*, to of Freeman's coal Barges & Wheat, will occasion a good deal of loss. It is now in the power of the Assignees, as we suppose, to make any regime, and so the rest of the wheat will be more valuable. This shows something of the [illegible] speculation of Mr. BARNUM's enterprise. By the [illegible] sentiment, the creditors will probably [illegible] which they had accepted Mr. BARNUM's offer of $150,000 for a release.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—5 Hanover-st., and 291 Broadway.
Hiram Pulsifer Telegraph—Office No. 31 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

The Government Moving in Kansas Affairs.

Instructions to Gov. Geary.

Dispatches from Gen. Smith to the War Department.

Correspondence from Secretary Marcy, Secretary Davis, and Gov. Shannon.

Requisition by the President upon Illinois and Kentucky for Troops.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 5.

In order to correct false and exaggerated statements regarding the position of things in Kansas, and the acts and purposes of the Government of the United States, and show the precise truth in both respects, the Union of to-morrow will publish the following interesting correspondence:

SECRETARY MARCY TO GOVERNOR GEARY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
AT WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1856.

SIR: The present condition of the Territory of Kansas renders your duties as Governor highly responsible and delicate. In the instructions heretofore communicated to your predecessor, in February last, in the annual message to Congress of the 4th of the previous December, and in orders issued from the War Department, printed copies of which are hereby furnished, you will find the policy of the President fully presented. It is first, to obtain order and quiet in the Territory of Kansas; and secondly, if disturbances do occur therein, to bring to punishment the offenders. Should the force which has been provided to obtain these objects prove insufficient, you will promptly make known the same to the President, that he may take such measures in regard thereto, as to him may seem to be demanded by the exigencies of the case."

It is important that the President should be kept well informed as to the state of things in Kansas, and that the source of his information should be such as to insure its correctness, &c. &c. Therefore, directed by him to communicate constantly with this Department. Such facts as it is deemed important to have early known here, you will cause to be transmitted by telegraph as well as by mail.

The President indulges a hope that by your energy, impartiality and discretion, the tranquility of the Territory will be restored, and the persons and property of our citizens therein protected.

I am, Sir, &c. W. L. MARCY.

His Excellency JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas Territory.

In a letter to the War Department, dated August 23d, General SMITH speaks of exaggerations relative to contemplated attacks, but says, that

"On the assurance of both the Governor and Major SUMNER that there were 300 armed men assembled at Lawrence, who can be increased in twelve hours to 1,200, and that it is expected they would attack and destroy the capital of the Territory, Lecompton. I have ordered Lieut. JOHNSTON's 1st Cavalry to go there with all the troops at Fort Leavenworth, except a small Company, and have ordered all the men from Fort Riley, except a small garrison, to the same place. I have sent down to have all the troops, recruits, and others at Jefferson Barracks to be sent here, and will send them and any companies of the Sixth that may arrive to reinforce the command on the Kansas, if necessary. A large force may prevent any violence—a small one might tempt to the contrariety of it.

He further says:

I inclose also a communication from an officer of the militia on the northern border of the Territory, showing how contradictory and inconsistent are the accounts spread over the country, for the party that LANE brought from Iowa is on the northern border, and on the Kansas at the same time. Col. SUMNER's regiment cannot now muster 400 men, including Capt. STEWART's company, on its way to Fort Leavenworth, and no detachment under Lieut. WARREN *en route for Fort Kearney*, with the Sioux prisoners, Lieut. Col. COOKE's six companies have a little more than 100 horses.

A letter from Gov. SHANNON to General SMITH, dated Lecompton, says that he (SHANNON) had just returned from Lawrence, whence he had been with the view of procuring the release of nineteen prisoners that were taken; and that he saw in that place 800 men, who manifested a fixed purpose to demolish the town. Gov. SHANNON further remarks that he knew they intended an attack, and that, too, in a very short time, and that it would seem the business of "wiping out," as it was called, of the Pro Slavery party had been commenced. Under these circumstances, Gov. SHANNON requests General SMITH to send from the Fort all this disposable force.

Major-General RICHARDSON, of the Kansas militia, Aug. 18, says to General SMITH:

"In addition to the extra herewith inclosed I have received reliable information that a state of actual war exists in Douglas County, and that in other parts of the Territory, within this division, robberies and other flagrant violations of law are daily occuring by armed bodies of men from the Northern States. In the absence of all information from the Governor of the Territory I have taken the liberty of exercising the authority in me vested in cases of invasion by ordering out the entire strength of my division to rendezvous at various points of the Division to receive further orders."

Gen. SMITH, in his instructions for the officer in command of a detachment of United States troops, ordered to assemble in the neighborhood of Lecompton on the requisition of the Governor to repress insurrection, concludes as follows:

"The General begs and directs you to avoid, as long as possible, any appeal to arms. Use every endeavor in your power to bring those who are in opposition to the law to the sense of their error. Avoid especially small conflicts, and consider the shedding of a fellow citizen's blood as the greatest evil that can happen, except the overthrow of law and right, which must end in civil war. But when the necessity of action and the employment of force does unhappily arise, employ it at once, with all the power and vigor at your command—but continue it only until you have suppressed the insurrection, and then interfere to prevent any cruelty from others. The Governor of the Territory should, if possible, take means to keep prisoners arrested under his authority, and such as hereafter may be taken. Their custody embarrasses the troops and diminishes their efficiency."

SECRETARY MARCY TO GOV. GEARY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

SIR:—Reliable information having reached the President that armed and organized bodies of men, avowedly in rebellion against the Territorial Government, have concentrated in such numbers as to require additional military force for their dispersion, you will have the militia of the Territory completely enrolled and organized to the end, that they may on short notice be brought into the service of the United States, upon the requisition of the commander of the Military Department in which Kansas is embraced; you will furnish by Companies or Regiments, or Brigades or Divisions, such numbers and composition of troops as from time to time you may find on his report to you, to be necessary for the suppression of all combinations to resist the laws of the United States, too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government in the Territory.

W. L. MARCY.

To His Excellency, J. W. GEARY, Governor Territory Kansas, Lecompton.

JEFFERSON DAVIS to Gen. SMITH, Sept. 3, says:

Your dispatch of the 23d of August and enclosures sufficiently exhibit the inadequacy of the force under your command to perform the duties which have devolved upon you in the present unhappy condition of affairs in Kansas by orders and instructions heretofore communicated. To meet the exigencies, the President has directed the Governor of the Territory to complete the enrolment and organization of the militia, as you will find fully set forth in the inclosed copy of a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of State, and the President has directed me to say to you that you are authorized from time to time to make requisition upon the Governor for such militia force as you may require to enable you to execute your orders and suppress the insurrection against the Government of the Territory of Kansas, and under the circumstances heretofore set forth in your communications to give the requisite aid to officers of the Civil Government, who may be obstructed in the due execution of the law. Should you not be able to derive from the militia of Kansas, an adequate force for these purposes, such as additional number of militia as may be necessary will be drawn from the States of Illinois and Kentucky, as shown in a requisition, a copy of which is herewith inclosed. The views contained in your instructions to the officers commanding the troops under date Aug. 23, are fully approved, and executed uniformly with the purposes of the Executive, as to leave but little to add in relation to the course which it is desired you should pursue.

The position of the insurgents as shown by your letter and its inclosures is that of open rebellion against the laws and constitutional authorities with such manifestation of purpose to spread devastation over the land as no longer justifies further hesitation or indulgence. To you, as to every soldier whose habitual feeling is to protect the citizens of his own country and only to use his arms against a public enemy, it cannot be otherwise than deeply painful to be brought into conflict with any portion of his fellow-countrymen, but patriotism and humanity alike require that rebellion should be promptly crushed, and the perpetration of crimes which now disturb the peace and security of the good people of the Territory of Kansas should be effectually checked. You will, therefore, unreservedly employ all the means within your reach to enforce this necessary duty, always endeavoring to carry out the present purpose to prevent unnecessary effusion of blood. In making your requisitions for militia force you will be governed by the existing organization of the army and the laws made and provided in such cases. When companies, regiments, brigades or divisions are presented to be mustered into the service of the United States, you will cause them, before they are received, to be minutely inspected by an officer of your command, appointed for that purpose.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Sept. 3d, to the Governors of Kentucky and Illinois says:

To suppress insurrectionary combinations against the constituted Government of the Territory of Kansas, and to enforce the due execution of the law against armed resistance, I am instructed by the President of the United States to make this requisition upon you for your respective quotas of militia to be furnished to Major-General P. F. SMITH, of the United States Army, commanding the Military Department of the West, whenever the exigencies of the public service shall induce him to call upon you for said troops, to be employed for the purposes above indicated, within the limits of said Territory.

Other documents of minor importance will be included in the publication.

THE CALIFORNIA INSTRUCTIONS—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 5.

The purport of the instructions dispatched to California is mere matter of conjecture, their contents being carefully concealed at the Department. They, however, more particularly relate to the Army. New instructions will soon be issued to the Governor and Commanding-General in Kansas.

Official advices just received from Mr. DALLAS give repeated assurances that a treaty relative to Central America is progressing with every prospect of a satisfactory adjustment.

Political Matters.

DEMENEE REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Sept. 5.

We have had to-day in Washington-square an immense meeting, which was addressed by our District Attorney, Messrs. RAYMOND, STRANAHAN, GRISWOLD and BURLINGAME. The latter gentleman spoke for two hours and ten minutes, calling forth immense applause from the assemblage, which was estimated by competent judges at about 20,000 people.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN MARYLAND — AN ELECTORAL TICKET.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 5.

A meeting of the Republicans was held here last night at the Temperance Temple. A resolution to issue an address was adopted. Dr. BOWERMAN addressed the meeting. The attendance was slim. They decided to have an electoral ticket.

GREAT REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT BELOIT, WISCONSIN.

BELOIT, Wisconsin, Friday, Sept. 5.

A great Republican demonstration took place here yesterday. It is estimated that 25,000 persons were present, including delegations from 13 Counties in Illinois and Wisconsin.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING AT CONCORD, N. H.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

We have two reports of the Grand Democratic Ratification Meeting at Concord, N. H., to-day. One correspondent estimates the number at twenty to thirty thousand, with a procession two miles long, eight abreast. The other correspondent puts the number at five thousand, with a procession of twenty-eight hundred and forty-six, actual count.

Addresses were made by P. A. Ryer of Louisiana, Wm. J. HAMMERSLEY of Connecticut, FLETCHER WEBSTER, B. B. HASKELL and others. There was great enthusiasm, and the meeting was continued into the evening.

Grand Firemen's Celebration at New-Haven.

THIRTY-SIX COMPANIES IN THE LINE—DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Sept. 5.

The day has been one of great excitement on account of the Firemen's prize trial. The city never presented a more lively aspect. The line was under march near noon, and was of about a mile and a half in length. There were thirty-six Companies and eighteen bands of music, besides thirteen of martial music. The average number of men were about fifty to each company. Flowers were freely thrown from the windows, and handkerchiefs were waved by fair hands amid continued cheers. The machines were beautifully decorated.

This afternoon the prize trial came off on the Green, which was filled with more men and women than were ever there before at the same time. Nineteen machines played, each through 450 feet of hose, and the first prize of $500 was won by the Rippowam Company, of Stamford, Conn., who used a machine manufactured by BUTTON, of Waterford, N. Y. The height of the stream thrown by them was 158 feet. The second prize of $400 was won by the Damper Company, No. 4, of Hartford, with the machine of WATERMAN, of New-York. The height of stream thrown by them was 129 feet. The third prize of $100 was won by Phœnix Company, No. 12, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the machine of HUNTSMAN, of Boston. The height of their stream was 140 feet.

The Wisconsin Legislature.

EXTRA SESSION—GOV. BARSTOW ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

MILWAUKIE, Friday, Sept. 5.

An extra session of the Wisconsin Legislature was convened at Madison on Wednesday. Among other things, Gov. BARSTOW's message recommends the consideration of measures for the protection of citizens of Wisconsin in the Territory of Kansas. He says that since the adjournment of the Legislature intelligence has reached him from reliable sources that many citizens of Wisconsin, who had not expatriated themselves, but had gone to Kansas for lawful purposes, had been seized, robbed, and imprisoned, and their lives jeopardised, by the people of Missouri. Gov. BARSTOW adds:

"Outrages of this nature have become so frequent, that I deem it my duty to call your attention to them, that you may devise legal measures to protect the citizens of Wisconsin and redress their grievances—the General Government being either impotent or wilfully neglectful to do so."

Fremont Ticket in Virginia.

It is stated by the Virginia press that there is such a thing as a Fremont ticket, regularly nominated, in that State. The following is given as the list, complete, save two electors for the State at large:

1st district—Charles W. Newton, of Taylor.
2d district—Asa S. Holden, of Harrison.
3d district—John C. Burns, of Marion.
4th district—R. W. Carothers, of Monongalia.
5th district—Job Crobtree, of Lee.
6th district—Absalom George, of Tyler.
7th district—Wm. Lucas, of Monongalia.
8th district—James P. Mclver, of Scott.
9th district—Zeno Parsons, of Hampshire.
10th district—James B. Kee, of Pendleton.
11th district—Joseph Kelley, of Russell.
12th district—Hiram Riggs, of Scott.
13th district—E. T. Brandon, of Fauquier.

THE RESOLUTES.—The Navy Department have selected Commander MAGRUDER to command the ship Resolute, on her voyage to be presented to the British Government, in pursuance of the recent act of Congress.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Yellow Fever is on the Decline in Rockland County. We have to report two deaths of that disease, at Nyack, and WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, in Brooklyn.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, but his death has not yet been reported to the President's Board of Health. He was employed on board the North Carolina at Navy Yard, and had just been out of the city on a visit. He is the most prominent victim of the disease in the city. He commenced complaining on Saturday last, and was sick two days before medical aid was called in, and then it was too late. Deceased leaves a family in destitute circumstances, who reside in John-street near Hudson Avenue. This is the only case known to have originated in Brooklyn, except of Forty-first street, and it is feared cool evening weather should not set in that it may spread from that locality.

Dr. Wm. H. HARRISON, of E. B. of Brooklyn, was taken sick a few days since, but still probably recovering. He has visited Fort Hamilton and other infectious several times, and since contracted the disease. Almost all of the late cases are mild and are much more easily mastered than at first.

Mr. JOHN BARNES, Jr., is very sick, and his recovery is doubtful. Miss MARIA BARNES, his daughter, is also quite sick. All of the other sick persons are recovering. There was a rumor yesterday, that there were several new cases at Yellow Hook, but we are assured by Mayor HALL, who visited that place yesterday afternoon, that there was no truth in the report.

The last cases at Governor's Island were the 30th of July, when two Germans in the employ of MICHAEL BARNES were taken sick, one died soon, and the other was taken to New-York City, where he died. These cases have now been removed beyond doors.

FORT HAMILTON HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT AT THAT PLACE.

DEAR—Mrs. BIRD, (erroneously reported deceased,) at Bay Ridge this morning.

All previously reported cases doing well.

NEW CASES—Mrs. BONNAY, (Irishtown); Miss CHADARD, hospital-helper; Master DORSEY'S son, (Irishtown).

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

The cases previously reported are doing well.

Only one new case since yesterday's report, and that a mild one.

The disease is evidently on the decline, shown by the mildness of the recent cases.

(Signed) THADDEUS M. HARRIS, M. D., U. S. Army.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 5, 1856, 7½ A. M.

New-York Commissioners of Health.

At the meeting of the Commissioners in the City Hall, yesterday, several cases came up for consideration. After which, as much had been said with regard to the vessel, *Jane Gaddes*, and the quarantine grounds, the Health Officer gave the following report of those who sickened and died of yellow fever on board and since, and while engaged in [illegible] the following list of names:

Name.	Age.	Vessels in which employed.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
Esther Sanford	28	Jane M. Gaddes	U. S.	
Chas. Hansen	28	"	U. S.	
T. B. Cook	30	"	U. S.	
John Angus	30	"	U. S.	
George Wells	28	"	U. S.	
Wm. Johnson	28	"	U. S.	
John McCann	28	"	U. S.	
Jacob Hunter	28	"	U. S.	
James Hunter	28	"	U. S.	
Robt. B. Neale	30	[illegible]	U. S.	
Henry Brewster	30	[illegible]	June 21,	Under ice on board.
Benjamin Lang	30	[illegible]	U. S.	
Henry Grieves	30	[illegible]	U. S.	
Harry [illegible]	30	[illegible]	U. S.	
Geo. Herndier	30	[illegible]	U. S.	
T. C. Bunce	30	[illegible]	U. S.	
Saml. Mulford	30	[illegible]	June 21,	Under ice on board.
William Cornish	30	[illegible]	U. S.	
Conrad Peterson	30	[illegible]	U. S.	
Thomas Lewis	30	[illegible]	U. S.	
Morris Barrow	30	[illegible]	U. S.	
Foster O'Neil	30	[illegible]	U. S.	

The stevedores, laborers and all the labourers became panic struck, and refused to work on her; she was, therefore, very properly ordered to Hoboken in the lower bay, at the south-west spit.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

To the Mayor or Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

The Health Officer to whom was referred the petition of the occupants of the *Jane Gaddes*, and the vessel might be allowed to proceed to the city, with the consent of Commissioners of Health, reports that she came into Quarantine on the 1st of August, from Aspinwall, laden with sugar and coffee, and nearly all hands on board were sick with yellow fever. The vessel was ordered to the Southwest Spit, and was permitted to discharge her cargo thirty days after arrival.

The Health Board, in accordance with the order of your honorable Board, is entitled to a permit to discharge her cargo, as her present necessity requires it. Quarantine has not been established at Sandy Hook, as the sole purpose of establishing there a new Quarantine, and the public Marine Hospitals, and to protect the health of New-York and its vicinity, and their trade and the public revenue, all of which interests are so seriously threatened at the present time.

And, Whereas, According to the third section of the act passed for the establishment of hospitals at Sandy Hook, it is made the duty of the Commissioners of the Land Office to transfer the [illegible] steps obtained at Sandy Hook to the Commissioners of Emigration, who are to prepare "such plans" [illegible] and "other buildings and improvements" as may now provided by law for the sick at the Quarantine hospitals. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the time has now arrived to accomplish this important public measure, and that the Commissioners of the Land Office be earnestly and respectfully requested to make the necessary transfer of the Sandy Hook property forthwith, and that the Commissioners of Emigration be also requested immediately to commence the necessary improvements at Sandy Hook, and, as soon as possible, the removal of the hospitals

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DRY GOODS

LONG ISLAND

NEW-JERSEY

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK CITY

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The Slave Question.

He has a hard thing of it who finds himself in controversy with a deaf and dumb man. No matter how unpleasable may be your temper, nor how quick and scathing your invective, the only response is a dying of the countenance, or an indignant flash of the eye. Your opponent is provokingly silent. He shuts up your declamation in his pocket, but he does not comprehend it. And when, after finishing, you look him angrily in the face, you discover that his right hand is still buttoned in his breast pocket, but he does not comprehend it. And when, after finishing, you look him angrily in the face, you discover that his right hand is still buttoned in his breast pocket, but he does not comprehend it.

Our Gas Companies have been, for some time, playing this deaf and dumb game. These Companies, in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, have within the past year demanded, in the regular stage-coach-driver style of the highway, a sum of money from every person making application for gas. This demand is directly in violation of the spirit and letter of their charters, and yet it is still persisted in with shylock avidity. The money is taken as a "deposit," neither more nor less, by the Company for their own use and to be returned to the owner after he pays his bill; and comes to be a considerable amount before that time. Our citizens are now complaining loudly against this extortion. Their complaints come to our ears every day. But their monopolist refuses not a word in reply. They seem to be deaf to all remonstrance and dumb to all remedies. They appear to be entirely unconscious of the rights of public opinion, and perhaps have never been made fully conscious of the enormity of their own conduct. They think that this will not be the result in the present case. These Gas Companies are the property of the people, and the people will not tolerate such a system of extortion and oppression. They will not be the mere playthings of a few monopolists, who are willing to sacrifice the rights of the many to their own selfish ends. They will not be the mere playthings of a few monopolists, who are willing to sacrifice the rights of the many to their own selfish ends.

The Gas Companies have no more right to demand a deposit from every person making application for gas, than the Water Company has to demand a deposit from every person making application for water. The principle of exaction is precisely the same in both cases. The Water Company may hardly pay this exaction, may they? The Water Company, as may very clearly be seen in the necessities and convenience of our domestic life—even to the very driest on Saturday. Why should not John Jackson, as a private citizen, be as "independent" as the Gas Company? Why should not John Jackson, as a private citizen, be as "independent" as the Gas Company? Why should not John Jackson, as a private citizen, be as "independent" as the Gas Company?

The business of making gas is a monopoly, and all monopolies are odious to the people. They are entirely repugnant to our native institutions. Jackson is as "natural" hostility to Democratic principles. It is therefore the true policy of chartered monopolies to court and favor the public sentiment, rather than brand it. And when they find themselves placed, by their own arbitrary acts, in hostility to it, they can not afford to snap their fingers defiantly in its face, and throw down the gauntlet and challenge it to a fight of strength. They are the weaker party of the two, and will certainly be beaten in the contest.

We are surprised that the Directors of these Gas Companies have not considered these things. We are surprised that they are so foolish as to think of maintaining their present position in this matter. We can remind them that they are not always to retain the monopoly which they now possess. Knowing, as they do, that the public sentiment is against them, they are not to be supposed ignorant of the fact that the people will not be slow to avail themselves of the first opportunity that may present itself to them, to relieve themselves of the present oppressive exaction. They will not be slow to avail themselves of the first opportunity that may present itself to them, to relieve themselves of the present oppressive exaction.

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Kansas Correspondence.

We publish some days since a letter from Rev. Mr. Stearns, formerly of this City, now of Kansas, containing a statement made in a Kansas letter in the Tribune, that he had dined a pistol at Mr. Stearns, and adding that some of the Border ruffians had correspondents in Kansas. The Washington Star gives the following paragraph on the point:

"The letter is easily explained. There is at present in Kansas a correspondent of the Tribune, who is a Free-State man, and who has been driven out of Lecompton, and who is now living in Lawrence. This man is a correspondent of the Tribune, and has written from this correspondence of the Tribune, and has written from this correspondence of the Tribune, and has written from this correspondence

New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, [illegible]

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New-York Daily Times, Saturday, September 6 1856.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.